

25X1

-2-Between 2 and 8 August, the following amounts of coal were daily consumed by Date in August Tons (Briquette Units) (BU) 20,926 20,764 21,230 20,598 40,285 3 8 20,972 4. On 6 August 1955, a daily coal consumption quota of 21,510 tons (in Briquette Units) was fixed to prevent a further decrease of coal stocks. The quota of 21,510 tons is broken down as follows: Raw Brown Coal 4,000 tons ~ 1,600 tons in B 2,500 " - 3,750 " Hard Coal 2**6**0 " - 260 " ***** 11 Coal Dust 15,900 " -15,900 " 17 Brown Coal Briquettes BU 21,510 Tons in BU 25X1 5. The 1955 coal supply quota of the East German population includes 5,760 million tons of brown coal briquettes and 3,420 million tons of type-Sikro raw brown coal. This coal will be delivered by September 1955. The GDR Railroads will receive 6 days' requirements until September 1955. 4 Industrial enterprises in the GDR maintained the following stocks of raw brown coal: Enterprises located up to 100 km __ from mines received 35 days requirements; when distances expected 100 km, enterprises received 35 days, requirements; enterprises located in mountainous terrain received 60 days' requirements. Stocks for the first quarter of 1956 must be stored in the third quarter 25X1 of 1955. Comment. Railroad coal stocks continued to decrease. This intensified the susceptibility of the GDR Railroads to fluctuations in Polish hard coal imports. Comment. The hard coal proportion of total coal stocks amounted to 5925X1 percent on 8 August asagainst 65 percent reported previously. 25X1 Comment. The daily coal consumption quotas decreased slightly. The quota of 21,510 tons in BU nearly corresponds with the average daily coal consumption during the preceding weeks. 25X1 Comment. Ine fact that the CDR Railroads will receive 6 days' requirements indicate that the planned quota of 8 days' requirements was decreased by 2 days' requirements. 25X1 25X1 SECRET